teeth in which the grinding surface is raised into a series of two, to many, tubercles sharper or blnnter as the case may be ; — sharper and fewer at the same time in carnivorous and especially in insectivorous types, more abundant in omnivorous animals. To this form of tooth the term " bunodont " is applied. There is no doubt that this is the earliest type of tooth ; but whether the fewer or the more cusped condition is the primitive one is a question that is reserved for consideration at the end of the present chapter. The other type of grinding tooth is known as " lophodont." This is exemplified by such types as the Perisso-dactyla and Ungulates generally, and by the Kodents. The tooth is traversed by ridges which have generally a transverse direction to the long axis of the jaw in which the tooth lies.

The ridges